# STEEL STRIKE IN POLITICS.

PRESIDENT SHAFFER NOW GETS AFTER THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Says That if the Men Lose the Administration Must Bear the Brunt - Trust Officials Answer Some of Shaffer's Assertions ers Are on Guard at McKeesport. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 21.-Theodore Shaffer. ident of the Amalgamated Association,

three trusts which he is fighting gave out a reply to an answer which Shaffer made to a statement by Warner Arms. Outside of that the situation shows no change in Pittsburg. Shaffer was busy receiving reports from his organizers in McKeesport, nd it is asserted that the mills of the National Tube Works there have been organized. In fact, the strikers say that within fortyht hours they will have more than half the skilled workmen there organized into

Shaffer has said several times that he would call out the men in the four other trusts in the United States Steel Corporation if necessary to the welfare of the strike, and it is beeved from the activity the union is displaying in McKeesport that the National Tube Company's plants there will be the first to feel the effects of Shaffer's policy if he should

decide to advance toward a general strike.

In an interview to-night Shaffer said he was well satisfied with the progress made, as several mile that he had not hoped for had

"If the Republican party is going to con-mue in power only to foster institutions had will destroy labor organizations it can-ct longer rely on the support of labor. I ave always been a Republican, but if the court come to the worst, and the Adminiset comes to the worst, and the Adminis lon stands fifty by and allows the truste rush us out of existence, in future I shall

il things to all men. become offended at J. Pierpont Morgan and his adherents and coadjutors, and, in order to punish them, should present re-trictive measures to Congress or laws that would tend to confine the Morgan power-could not the Administration have the laws peaced? Certainly it could, for the Adminis-tration is all-powerful. Therefore it will, be responsible for the results of the con-dict to labor and to the Republican party." A representative of the United States teel Corporation gave out the following atomout to-night:

ent to-night: "The manufacturers say they are satisfied th the developments at the close of the first week of the strike. They say that a summary of the situation finds the nonunion mills at Vandergrift, Duncanville, Saltsburg. Old Meadow and Scottdale running The tin mill at Monessen is also running full. In discussing the demand of the Amalgameted Association in conference that all the non-union mills must be signed for the manufacturers say that the weakness of Shaffer's position on this score has developed since the strike, inasmuch as the Old Meadow and Selecture mills, which he claimed as union of dor which he demanded that the manufacturers sign a scale, are now in full operation and have defied the efforts of the strike leaders to close them." Later this supplemental statement was

given out by the companies: "In reference to Mr. Shaffer's reply to Mr. Arms, we reply that we would not agree to sign for the Old Meadow and Saltsburg mills. under the supposition or on the basis that they were at that time non-union, but we agreed to concede Shaffer's claim that these two mills were union and as union we would

sign for them.

'Mr. Shaffer, in his attack on Mr. Morgan [This refers to an attack which Shaffer de-nies making] complains that Mr. Morgan is not using business methods to bring about a settlement of the strike. In this coancetion it must be remembered that it was the officials of the Amalgamated Association who abruptly broke off the negotiations in cou-On the morning of the last day of that meeting Mr. Shaffer declared threateningly in the newspapers that unless a setwould be declared at once. Although the questions involved were of much mement to those directly interested and to the country at large, Mr. Shaffer refused to discuss them beyond a certain arbitrary limit which

His complaint of the alleged bad business methods of the manufacturers comes from him with singularly bad grace when his action at that critical time is recalled. His demand that the manufacturers agree abso-

him with singularly bad grace when his action at that critical time is recalled. His demand that the manufacturers agree absolutely, within a fixed and very limited time, to a proposition that he laid down, without granting one hour of grace, was certainly most unbusinesslike, to say the least."

McKersport, Pa., July 21.—Strikers are gathering about the streets to-night and have the wood mill closely picketed. Across the Monongahela River from the mill several dozen men are patrolling the river bank, while a hundred or more are guarding the river bank on this side. Two furnaces in the mill are fired up and there is every indication that a start is about to be attempted. As yet there are no men in the mill except a few laborers, the superintendents and two or three skilled workmen who have steadfastly refused to join the strike.

These men were permitted to enter without a word of protest from the strikers. They walked to the mill without being spoken to. The only evidence of any Ill-feeling was that several strikers refused to answer when spoken to. The present plan is to ostracize these men. The strikers believe men will be brought here by boat and the river is closely watched.

More than 300 men of the National Rolling Mill were taken into an Amalgamated Lodge here this afternoon. Another meeting of the lodge will be held this week to choose a name and elect officers. These men will not be called out unless the strike is extended to the plants of the National Tube and National Steel Company. The strike order for these mills will not be issued until they are more thoroughly organized.

The force of strikers will probably be increased this week by the coke and coal workers of W. J. Rainey, the largest independent coke and coal producer. The men are grieved about the check-off and company store system. They are being organized by the United Mine week. About 12,000 men are concerned.

Secret meetings of tube workers from the banks of the city, in order, it was said, to head off the proposition of the Morgan synd

hundreds of thousands of dollars, is deposited by workingmen.
CHICAGO, July 21.—Officers of the Amalgamated Association are trying to make their fight against the United States Steel Corporation the affair of organized labor in general. Telegrams are being sent to the heads of labor organizations all over the country asking them if they would be willing to attend a conference of labor chiefs at which the cause of the steel workers is to be considered.

Several of these telegrams have been received in Chicago, and it is said that the answer has been that the heads of the organizations stand ready to render any assistance that may be in their power.

While the communication to the National Commun While the communication to the National officers has not come directly from the head-quarters of the American Federation of Labor, the recognized head of the trades unions of the country, it is regarded as significant that the requests for a meeting have been sent to the organizations affiliated with that body.

that body.

That the strike has not already spread to Chicago is said to be due to the fact that the National officers of the steel workers are desirous of keeping as many men at work as possible in order that their weekly assessments may be used to pay the strike benefits of those who have left their places.

### RECORD HOT DAY IN NEBRASKA. Thermometer Goes Up to 105 and Never Falls

LINCOLN, Neb., July 21 .- All records for high temperature were broken to-day in Nebraska. The lowest point reached was \$1 at 4:30 o'clock this morning and the highest 106 at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon. At 7 o'clock this evening it was 102. Two deaths due to

#### PRISCO TRANSTERS TO STRIKE. male Business of the City May Be Ties

Up To-day. San Francisco, July 21.—The wholesale business of San Francisco may be paralyzed o-morrow by the teamsters' strike, as more than 5,000 drivers of trucks and wagons are said to be ready to go out in the morning. The Draymen's Association last night discharged 1,500 teamsters because they refused to drive wagons loaded with goods which the Morton Delivery Company, a non-union concern, had agreed to deliver. The Morton company has been attacked by the Teamsters' Union because it refused to unionize its force. Recently the Morton company has been unable to handle all its business and other firms have stepped in to help it. This

fused to haul goods which they knew the Morton company had contracted to deliver. Last night the Draymens' Association voted to discharge 1,500 of their men and to treat any more malcontents in the same way. It is not a question of hours or wages. but simply the desire of the union to dictate to the association. The officers of the asso-ciation say they will resist this dictation if they have to import men. The teamsters declare that all their men will go out to-morrow which will tie up the wholesale business of

day matters came to a head when they re-

A number of conductors and gripmen o the Market Street Railway Company have attempted to form a union, but the managers promptly discharged the ringleaders.

## TROY COLLAR CUTTERS! STRIKE.

Action of the Manufacturers May Load to Extension to All the Factories

TROY, July 21 .- A move was made by the collar manufacturers on Saturday that may lead to the extension of the strike of the collar outters, which started in the Lion factory of the United Shirt and Collar Company a week ago, to the other factories of the city. On Saturday afternoon the collar cutters of the several shops of the city were informed that the work of the United Shirt and Collar Company would be given out to them to cut, is compliance with the resolution adopted by the Collar Maufacturers' Association a week ago. In one of the shops the cutters were informed that the work would be given to them and that no other work would be given out until that was done, the inference being that the outters might consider themselves discharged if the work was not done, and the men would not be employed elsewhere in the shope of the city. The announcement

in the shope of the city. The announcement made in other shops was similar. No reply was asked from the cutters and none was made at the time.

The shirt cutters employed at the Lion factory went out on a strike yesterday in sympathy with the collar cutters. All of the strikers are members of the Collar and Shirt and Waist Cutters' Union. It was said last evening by one of the collar manufacturers of the city that the firms of Earl & Wilson, Corliss, Coon & Co., and the William Barker Company had withdrawn from the Collar Manufacturers' Association in consequence of the demand made upon each manufacturer to cut a part of the United Shirt and Collar Cempany's work in their factories. Representatives of the Manufacturers' Association visited New York office of Earl & Wilson with a view of bringing that firm into the agreement of the association, but without success.

#### GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE. About 25,000 Quit Work Yesterday in the City of New York.

The committee appointed by the Garment Workers' Trade Council on Saturday night to order a strike of the tailors in the East Side sweatshops started out early vesterday morning on its mission. The committee was reenforced by volunteers until it had 300 members in all. The first shop visited was the vest-making establishment of Ben-Jamin Hirschkovitch of 308 Lewis street who employs sixty vestmakers. The latter, who expected the committee, quit work at once and joined the committee in calling out the men in other shops. The tailors in the second and third shops visited also joined forces with the committee. The committee then di-

to work more quietly.

In about three hours the tour of the shops was completed and the strikers began to hold meetings in the halls which are to be their headquarters. The Garment Workers' Trade Council under whose auspices the strike was headquarters. The Garment Workers' Trade Council under whose auspices the strike was ordered held a meeting a to 374 Grand street. A statement was made on behalf of the council to the effect that two-thirds of the tailors in the Greater New York were out and that the remainder, whose working week begins on Monday, will quit work to-day. The council stuck to its statement that 50,000 workers would be involved in the strike in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Newark, but the rank and file of the men were disposed to discount the estimate 50 per cent.

A mass meeting will be held to-day in New Irving Hall, Broome street near Norfolk. Mass meetings will also be held in Brooklyn.

#### ANSWER TO WEAVERS' UNION. Silk Manufacturers of Paterson Expected to State Their Position To-day.

PATERSON, July 21 .- An answer is expected o-morrow from the silk manufacturers to the request of the weavers' union for a conference on the question of having a uniform schedule of wages on the piece basis throughout the trade. Not a word has been heard from the manufacturers and their attitude can only be surmised. Most of the weavers believe that the mill owners will decline a conference, as there are only two or three mills in which there is any trouble. The weavers' union has made the threat that if the manufacturers refuse a conference a general strike will be declared. The conservative weavers do not believe

general strike will be declared.

The conservative weavers do not believe that the threat of the union can be put into execution. At the union meetings only a few of the leaders are heard, as those who have different opinions do not care to give them.

At the shop meetings of the weavers the real situation is more easily seen. The sentiment there is markedly opposed to a general strike and if the deciding vote is taken at the shop meetings there will be no general strike.

## CAR BUILDERS ASK MERCY.

Emissaries Sent to Lackawanna Officials Seeking Work for Those Who Went on Strike.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 21.-State Senator Vaughan and Thomas Coyne of the Car Builders' Association of this city left to-day for New York to see President Truesdale of the Lackawanna road and to ask him to take back upon the same terms as they quit all the car builders that went on strike at the Lackawanna shops here about twelve weeks This course is deemed necessary because the company has about all the men that it now wants at its car shops in Scranton and notice has been given that only such will be restored to their places as the com-

will be restored to their places as the com-pany desires.

The car builders who are en strike number about eight hundred and fifty. They realize that with the machinists going back to work to-morrow morning it is useless for them to prolong their struggle and the men are fever-ishly anxious to accept the best terms that they can get. There are now about twenty-five hundred employees of the Lackawann-out on strike in the various towns and all are expected to be back to work by the end of the week.

## Anchor Line Steamer Goes Ashore.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Sugz, July 21.—The Anchor Line steamer Numidia is ashere at Brothers Island. She

Pennsylvania Rowlag Men on Their Way Home Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

LONDON, July 21.-Reginald Hart, manager of the crew of the University of Pennsylvania; Coach Ellis Ward and Mr. Fuller left London to-day for Southampton to embark on the steamer Vaterland for home.

## Capt. Blackburn Tries to Sell His Boat.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LisBon, July 21 .- Capt. Howard Blackburn who arrived here yesterday in the 27-foot sloop Great Republic from Gloucester, Mass., is trying to sell his boat,

## FIREMEN'S STRIKE ENDED: MINE WORKERS CRUSH IT IN SHORT

ORDER AT A CONFERENCE. They Tell the Firemen to Give Up or They Will Do the Firemen's Work Thomselves -

ers Yield After a Stormy Session-Men. Told to Try to Get Their Places Back. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 21.-The striking stationary firemen admitted their defeat to-night and have ended their week's struggle by asking to be reinstated. The deathblow of their strike was the refusal of the United Mine Workers to aid them in any way. A conference was held here to-day between representatives of these organizations. The Mine Workers, holding the situation in their hands, wanted to crush the firemen's organization and force it into its own and almost suc-

ceeded in doing so. The Mine Workers' Union was successful in ending the strike without much trouble by the simple process of telling the firemen that if they did not go back to work the Mine Workers would, and the implied threat was that the Mine Workers would continue to fill the places of the striking firemen, as they are doing now and have ever since the strike

This attitude was made clear by the address of President Nichols of this mining listrict at the convention this afternoon He with Presidents Duffy and Fahr of the Districts 7 and 9 were present and the execu-tive boards of each district also. After the Meials of the Mine Workers had told the striking firemen, who were present in a body of 1,200, just what the position of the Mine Workers was they left the hall. The firemen then, after a bitter discussion and the utter-ance of many harsh things against the Mine Workers, drew up the following questions and submitted them to the Mine Workers:

"Will the United Mine Workers withdraw all members of their organization from striking firemen's positions if the strike is de-

"Will the United Mine Workers try to use their influence to have the engineers and others reinstated in their former positions If the strike is declared off?"

"Will the United Mine Workers allow the fremen to meet in joint conference and present their grievences to the anthracite coal resent theirs?"

The answer to the first two were yes and to the third "Yes, if the firemen become members of the United Mine Workers." The firemen adopted the first two answers and suspended their consideration of the

third, until the next quarterly convention

of the organization in December next, When the answers were received, although expected, there was a recurrence of the bitter speeches against the mine workers and a discussion which lasted over two more hours. At the end of that time, the clear sighted among the strikers had impressed the others with the fact that they were in a practically helpless position, with only one-third of the entire number of firemen in the region on strike and the collieries in this region being gradually started again with non-union men and the United Mine Workers in the strikers' places. It was then decided with the illfeeling arising from the sting of defeat, that the strike should be declared off to-morrow night, if the operators will agree to take back all the strikers and the engineers who were discharged because they would not fill the strikers' places. A statement was issued to-night by the firemen's State offloers in reference to the strike and the con-

ference with the mine workers saying: "We made three propositions which were adopted, after which we instructed the firemen to pursue all honorable methods to be reinstated in their former positions. Although the strike is not yet declared off until employees yet it seems to be the prevailing opinion that should the answers be favorable the action of the delegates at Monday evening's convention will end the strike But should any one be discriminated against. who is now out of employment, owing to the strike, the end will be as far off as ever as the firemen are determined to stand by those who sacrificed their positions before they would take our places.

SCRANTON, July 21.—The information was given out by an official of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to-day that the company expects all of its mines that have been idle owing to the firemen's strike, to start up to-morrow with a full force of men. The company has been supplied with men from the force of the United Mine Workers about the collieries. The Delaware, Lackswanna and Western company expects two of its mines, the Brisbin and Cayuga, to resume and the men who will look after the fires have been selected.

This means a practical end of the strike here and the firemen are waiting to see if the operators will be able to "make good" in the morning. It is understood that the different companies have gone on with their arrangements to resume because they had information from officials of the Mine Workers that at the conference in Wilkes-Barre the petition of the firemen for assistance was to be turned down.

#### BRITISH CRUISERS' RACE. Test of the Scotch and Belleville Boilers Not Entirely Satisfactory.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 21.-Precise deductions regarding the boiler test carried out on the cruisers Minerva, with Scotch boilers, and the Hyacinth, with Belleville boilers, are impossible pending an official detailed report. Although the Minerva arrived at Spithead fully an hour and a half ahead of the Hyacinth, thus obtaining an easy victory, the test was less satisfactory than it was hoped it would have been owing to the

compelled them to run at slow speed for about twenty hours. The Minerva occupied 751/4 hours in covering 1,160 miles. Her average speed, when not delayed by fog. was 18.67 knots, and the

vessels encountering three fog banks, which

Hyacinth's about 18 knots On leaving Gibraltar the Hyacinth's boilers ustified the claim made for them of superior quickness in attaining full power, thus enabling her to get a good lead. The Minerva. however, overhauled her, although whether this was in any degree attributable to good fortune in running through the fog cannot

vet be ascertained. The Minerva had no trouble throughout the voyage except a slight overheating of the bearings, which was soon remedied. The Hyacinth, on the other hand, met one of those serious mishaps which caused the outcry against the Belleville boilers. While coming up the Channel one of her boiler tubes coming up the channel one of her boiler tubes. plain that the heat in her stoke

#### LIGHTNING KILLS FOUR CHILDREN. Went to the Church to Ring the Bells During a Storm and Were Struck.

recial Cable Despatch to THE SUN illage of Palan to-day and the children, in accordance with the superstition that the church bells would drive away the lightning. went into the belfry to ring the belia. believ was struck by a lightning bolt and four of the children were killed and five injured.

## Steamers in Collision.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN FLUSDING, July 21.-The steamers Wein A: and Casar have been in collision and both were damaged, the latter so badly that she was beached at Wielingen.

## Chantauqua Excursion

\$15.00 round trin by Eric Rairroad, July 26, allowing stop over at Pan-American Exposition. Tickets good for return until August 24, inclusive.—Ade.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

With 190 names enrolled and 362 applies With 190 names enrolled and 362 applications for membership the New Women's University Club seems to be assured and if it does not founder on the problems that must be solved in the scope and management of its clubhouse it promisess to be the most conspicuous woman's club in this country. Wide differences of opinion as to the house the preliminary meetings held to discuss this project more than a year ago. One Cornell woman who interviewed half a dozen men who represented as many clubs on the question of restaurant management was dis-

tion of restaurant management was discouraged with the result. Every man told her that his own club restaurant showed a defleit every year and that the bar receipts were counted on to even it sip.

"But we can't have a bai," said the Cernell woman, and if we could no member of such a club would patronize it. If the restaurant in men's clubs run behind, a restaurant in a woman's club will show even greater proportionate loss. Women are very stingy on their restaurant bills.

It has been decided, however, that the clubhouse is to have a restaurant, and no doubt the Houss Conmitter will have its troubles. The house will also have permanent accommodations for a few of its members and rooms that may be engaged for a night. If a large non-resident membership can be enrolled it is believed that the club can show a margin of profit on its house expenses, for it will be more convenient for single women visiting New York than a hotel.

"Tody" Hamilton, who was about as well known in this country as the Barnum & Bailey show, which he represented, went abroad with that organization several years ago and his stories of fact as told by a circus man have been published in every language known on the Continent. When the circus was in Germany Mr. Hamilton, who had devised few big adjectives himself, was so pleased few big adjectives himself, was so pleased with the possibilities of the German language that he learned it. One adjective which he coined in German told the history of P. T. Barnum, related one of his favorite jokes, described the glories of the three-ring performances and literally in a word told the whole modest press-agent story of the show. When it was printed no billboard in Germany was long enough to display it, and Mr. Hamilton invented a cycloramic billboard for it. Mr. Hamilton's friends say that it is going to be a very difficult job to separate him from the German language. No other language is so well adapted to the needs of an adjective maker for a circus.

ended, has become quite as much of a social fixture in its way as is horse show week in New York, though it is by no means as much of a clothes show. Like the horse show it attracts many persons who care little for the entertainment itself which gives the week character and a great deal of the people who assemble because of it This is not a criticism of the Larchmont yachtsmen, for they are as gallant tars as ever threw an empty bottle overboard, but in explanation of the fact that there is quite as much from ashore fact that there is quite as much from ashore as afloat during race week. It is a lively crowd, that does not stand on its dignity, and during the week it plays hard at whatever may be the game of the hour, whether it be tub-races or golf or a punch bowl cruise of the yacht clubs' rocking chair fleet. This year it was noticeably a bare-armed Panama-hatted crowd. Golf was responsible for rolled-up sleeves, but from the increasing number of girls who were seen at Larchmont last week with their sleeves rolled up above their elbows the fashion has ceased to be merely a comfort when swinging golf clubs and has become one of the summer's fads. Each summer develops some such eccentricity in dress, and hare arms is the most conspicuous one of this season. The parasol girl who shunned tan as she would the plague has given way to the girl who courts it as much as possible.

The advantage of doing something a little better than any one else, no matter how insignificant it may be, is illustrated by the experience of a man who took a bachelor apartment recently in the hotel district. Like many another bachelor this one is more critical of his breakfast than of any other meal, and after trying half a dozen hotels clusion that good toast was even harder to get than good coffee. None of the resto get than good coffee. None of the res-taurants seemed to serve it twice alike. If it happened to be right one morning it might be burned or soggy the next. In the course of his search for toast he went to one of the new hotels and it was served to him just right. On the following morning he ordered toast again feeling that he was sure to be disappointed, but his second order to be disappointed, but his second order was like his first. So uniform was his toast that he spoke to the head waiter about it and learned that one woman was employed in the kitchen to do nothing but make toast and that she was the best toast maker the hotel could secure. It was perhaps a small detail, but it appealed strongly to this man.

One of the passengers on the Oceanic that interested the waiting crowd on the pier yesterday when the steamer arrived was no more specifically described than the word "valet" could identify him and that seemed vague under the circumstances. He came with Richard Harding Davis and was plainly a stranger in this country while it was equally clear that his origin was British. He was under 10 years old but wore all the toggery that might have been put on a veteran gameunder 10 years old but wore all the toggery that might have been put on a veteran game-keeper. He fairly creaked with his burden of whipcord and leather and was scarcely taller than the large dog he was guarding on the pier. That was evidently his duty and served to explain his costume if it did not justify the name given to him by the passenger list.

Just how much or how little a party may order in a restaurant and still be entitled to its facilities will be decided by the suit brought against a Coney Island hotel keeper who refused to serve a meal that cost less than so cents aplece for the seven persons who wanted to eat it. The object of the excursionist, who is usually prepared by experience to get a good deal less at a much larger price than he pays in town, is to keep down the bill even more closely than he would in the city, although the sum of money in question this time did not seem too small. Probably the average Coney Island party does not pay more per head than this one expected to, even at the more expensive places. Hotels usually protect themselves by limiting on the bill of fare the number of persons to whom an order will be served, but that rule is rarely so rigid as not to be broken under certain circumstances. Most of the highest priced city restaurants which refuse nominally to serve a portion to more than two persons make this prohibition dependent on the size of the dinner more than on the size of the party, and if the check is to be large enough the number of persons to whom an order will be served is not taken into such strict consideration as it is when the selection of the guesta is so limited as to make the cost in all likelihood small. It is usually only in the latter case that the rule is invoked, and even then it is not insisted on if the patrons are well known and regular. who wanted to eat it. The object of the

American names are likely to trouble Englishmen, as Sir Henry Irving showed when he introduced Nat Goodwin at a London dinner several years ago as "My friend, Mr. Nit Goodwin," the distinguished comedian, and since that time there have been other instances of the same difficulty. Al Hayman went to London several summers ago it was difficult for him to make it known positively that his first name was not "A." which had been bestowed on him by his counwhich had been bestowed on him by his countrymen as a result of his prominence as a manager in the United States. New A H. Hummel is the victim of the same failure to recognize the American abbreviations. He has several times figured in print as "Abei" Hummel, and seems destined to become known abroad by that title. None of his New York friends would deny all the flattering suggestion of that name, but the common impression here is that his familiar forename is abbreviated from another and longer source.

The music hall in West Thirty-fourth street PARIS. July 21 -A despatch from Per-pignan states that a storm burst over the store had a short life for a theatre, but it managed to give one more theatrical theory o this city. Its misfortunes did all but convince managers that the street on which it stands is not adapted for uses of the kind it stands is not adapted for uses of the kind for which Oscar Hammerstein meant the large building so soon to disappear. It was tried for nearly every theatrical purpose and met with success in none. Opera in English was the first costly experiment of its owner, and as a home of the serious drama it knew nothing but diseister. It had a few brief days of prosperity when it was turned over to vaudeville, but they were the result of the personal popularity of two performers and declined with their vogue. This unfortunate experience, followed by its career in more recent seasons, has led to the doubt in the minds of the theatrical wise men as to whether this street, once thought so admirably suited to the purpose, was really adapted to a theatre building.

### HOOTING O'ER THE BRINE. BATTLESHIPS OFF NANTUCKET GIVE A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION.

Fog Signalling With the Big Steam Stren Whising for Water at Camp Higginson -William the Terror's Meal of Undercloth-- A Pelated Lesson in Politoness

July 16 .- In the wardroom this afternoon one of the officers was reading Fighting Bob Evans's book and came across the verses of the officers was reading Fighting Kipling wrote in a set of his works that he gave to Evans, who was then Captain of the Indiana. One line of the second verse refers to something or other "skyhooting o'er the brine." Just now the Kearsarge is giving a practical illustration of what that line mean The usual Nantucket fog has enveloped the squadron with a covering no eye can penetrate, and conversation with the Alabama being a necessity because of the desire of the Admiral to convey an order to her. skyhooting" is the only resort. No wigwag signal could be read half a ship's length. In its place the big siren whistle is tooting out the jerky twos and ones of the Myers code.

Hoot-toot, hooty-toot goes the Kearsarge and Hooty-tooty-tooty bellows the Alabama in response. A stranger coming within range of the sounds would think half the ships that sall these waters had come to grief at once, but no one is in distress except those who have to hear the signals without being concerned in them.

It is safe to say that for three-fourths of the time the ships have been at anchor here their fog horns have been making violent their fog horns have been making violent protest against the weather. After a while you get used to it, if you are stationed aboard snip and can't do anything else, but if you happen to be a civilian guest on board, with quarters on the forward bridge deck, just under the whistle, it will do more things to your sleep than you have ever dreamed were possible. The regular rules of the road do not require the blowing of the fog whistle when at anchor, but Admiral Higginson takes no chances of having one of his ships hit by any of the numerous schooners that cruise these waters just for lack of letting them know where he is. So each ship makes her signal letter every two minutes, and at the alternate two minutes repeats the signal with the bell.

It has been whistle and ring more often than a milk train on a country road. Last night the steam cutter of the flagship was sent in to town after the mail and was fogbound. It was nearly midnight when she got back near enough to the ship to hear the fog whistles. Then for half an hour her shrill toots were answered, toot for toot, by the hoarse siren of the Kearsarge. It is a curious thing to hear these whistle toots turned into conversation. The far away call of the steam cutter, making "F," the signal of the flagship, was a cry for help that got a strenuous answer from the battleship. protest against the weather. After a while Larchmont's race week, which has just

There has been trouble at Camp Higginson from the first, because no satisfactory supply of fresh water could be found ashore. The duck hunters who swarm along the bleak strip of sand every fall and spring rely on the shallow wells that they dig at their shelter shacks. Six feet is usually deep enough to go to get water that can be drunk without filling it so full of whiskey as to make it noxious if not toxic. The common method is to sink a good tight barrel as far as it will go, and let it fill. Such water will do for a few hunters, but it is not good enough for a camp of several hundred men, and the Admiral started in the first day to find a better supply.

At the Great Point lighthouse, half a mile to the north of the camp, the tender has all he wants of fairly good water, and the life savers, an equal distance below camp, are just as well situated. In the opinion of the Admiral it was simply a case of looking in marines set out to look. It was easy enough to get a little bit of fresh water only a few feet from the surface, but just as soon as the well was deepened to get a greater sup-ply, the water turned brackish and was not fit for use. The Admiral was a little inclined to think

that the marines were not much interested in finding good water. The distilled water they got from the ships was good enough for them, and the sailormen brought it ashore for them each day. It was a be pler way than hauling it from a well over several hundred yards of soft sand. The way to cure any such inceination was to shut off the supply from the ships. Then, the Admiral said, maybe they'll dig for it.

But before he determined definitely to stop the supply from the ships he sent an officer ashore with some men to try for water on his own hook. The officer said after it was over that however much he might look like a well digger he was not one. He took some points to be driven into the sand at any place that looked likely and men enough to make the work go fast. It was good and rough, with a fresh on shore breeze so that getting ashore was one way of finding plenty of water, though it was not fresh.

Two of his men undertook to carry him through the surf from the boat to dry sand Haif way in, the one who had him by the left leg stumbled and fell. His right hand, or rather right leg, man hung on with all his right foot triumphantly dry. That necessitated a visit to the camp of the marines, where one of the officers lent his friend a shirt and a pair of trougers and the expedition was refitted. The soaked clothes were hung out on a line to dry while the hunt set out for water.

At the first try good water in a thin little stream was discovered at a depth of about way to cure any such inceination was to shut

was refitted. The soaked clothes were hung out on a line to dry while the hunt set out for water.

At the first try good water in a thin little stream was discovered at a depth of about six feet and the officer said to himself. "This is a cinch." He set the point and drove it down with a sledge hammer. When it was down a foot he tried the water and it was brackish. At a foot deeper it was as sait as the sea and the deeper went the point the brinier the water got. It was the same everywhere. There was a thin little stream of good water just below the surface, but not enough for the needs of the camp. So the officer and his men went back to the camp and the officer started to get his clothes before returning to the ship.

Now William the Terror, a survivor of many wars and mascot of the battleship Masanchusetts, had found a temporary resting place in Camp Higginson, where the clothes hung low and the browsing was good. The nether garments of this water-hunting officer swung from a line conveniently placed so that they came well within reach of William's enew. The upper garment was of his sort. If any marine in that camp saw the wicked gont at his meal, he heid his peace, as did the goat until finally he had the whole. That seemed but to have whetted an appetite that never needed stimulant. William looked around and seeing no one coming to interfere settled upon the lower garment. Half of one leg had disappeared dawn his boa constrictor guilet when the water party hove in sight and the miarm was raised. It was too late for rescue and the marines could not see why the officer would not let William finish his meal undisturbed. But the officer was angry. Now, why should that have been? Also the expedition found no water.

There is the hottest kind of rivalry between the men of the Alabama and those of the Kearsarge, and it extends to the officers as well on two or three occasions the Alabama has come out best in a contest, and the crowning success was when her gun was ready to fire the other day before the flagship's. There and then it was deter-mined aboard the Kearsarge that, come what might. Alabama should be beaten in the dismounting. When Alabama was ahead. mined aboard the Kearsaree that, come what might. Alabama should be beaten in the dismounting. When Alabama was ahead, but the work was not yet finished. Capt. Brownson called the attention of one of the bystanders to the ease and skill with which his ship outdid the flurship. Then came the trouble over the platforms, where the Alabama men stuck, and Kearsarge won by a large margin. When it was over there was no room for Alabama to crow. Curlicity enough one of the stanchest supporters of the Kearsarge among her officers is a man from Mobile, Ala.

The senior watch has his troubles, and they are not easy. He has been appointed to conduct the singing class and he protests that when he knows one tune from another it is because some one has told him. The men are no more fond of it than the senior watch, but it is a squadron order and must be obeyed. The senior watch says he has to have the master at arms go about the ship at singing class time to gather in the recalcitrants. It is a most singular thing the way the musical instruments that are out in force

U. S. P. S. KEARSARGE, off Nantucket,

But it's all right, says the senior watch: it is the business of the senior watch to be the pack mule of the sing and as long as he escapes a dancing class he has no care.

The cadets who are aboard the ships for their first real cruise have been learning all sorts of things. One of them is that it is not wise to go ashore on ordinary duty about camp in rough weather in good clothes and wearing side arms. There is a great tendency on the part of a new and shiny sword to slide

out of its soabbard whenever it is thred up the wrong way a little too far, and a sword dropped overboard can only be replaced by a new one. That is expensive. Some of the cadets from the Alabama got a lesson in promptness the other day that they will not soon forget. They went asnore with the Captain and he told them the boat would return at a certain time. Five minutes before that time they appeared at the head of the long pier sauntering slowly down toward where the Captain stood wait-ing for them.

down toward where the Captain stood waiting for them.

"See those young men, walking as if they were going to a funeral," said the Captain. Then he told the others with him to get into the boat. Exactly on the dot of the appointed time he gave the order to shove off and the boat started, leaving five astonished cadets on the pier not forty feet away. When they had got a pull boat and rowed out to the ship, five miles or more, they were told by the Captain that it was not polite to keep their superior officers waiting, or to approach him as if they were "going to a funeral."

No wonder the old captain in the poem learned to tell where he was by the taste of the soil brought up on the bottom of the lead. the soil brought up on the bottom of the lead. He was pretty sure of never getting an opportunity to take an observation anywhere near Nantucket. The island might not have been sure enough sunk, as he thought it was when he got the taste of the garden box on the lead, but it is sunk in fog and mist most of the time. The officers of the squadron say that no matter from which way the wind comes in it brings fog, and the fog is like nothing of its kind visible anywhere else in the world. Not even London can show anything so thick It clings about one's clothes so heavily that it can be brushed off with a whisk broom, and there is never need of rain in Nantucket, all the moisture being supplied by fogs.

#### MRS. KRUGER'S DEATH Due to Pneumonia. From Which She Had Suffered Three Days. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 21.-The death of Mrs. Kruger at Preteria yesterday was caused by pneumonia, from which she had suffered for three days.

LONDON, July 22.-Some of the English orrespondents at Amsterdam profess to describe the scene when Mr. Krüger received the news of his wife's death. It is said that he had been warned on Friday by his son-in-law, Eloff, through Gen. Kitchener, that Mrs. Krüger was seriously ill, but it was not expected that her sickness would have a fatal termination. Mr. Krüger had just returned from church when Mr. Boeschoten Dr. Herman's secretary, broke the news to him. He burst into tears, exclaiming: "My poor Sanna. She was a good wife We only quarrelled once. That was six

months after our marriage." Mr. Kruger then prayed for a long time His friends have since left him alone and have not communicated to him the large number of condolences that have been re-

It is added that Mr. Krüger's own condition has caused his physician concern recently. It is feared that the shock of his wife's death will shatter his health, which has never been good since he arrived in Europe. Correspondents at Pretoria say that apart from her final illness Mrs. Krg er's health

had been failing for some time. Her long separation from her husband and the death of her favorite daughter, Mrs. Smith, last week, combined to break her utterly down. She was attended by three doctors, two German and a Belgian. Her son-in-law, Eloff, and a large number of family ere at her bedside when she died.

#### DECLINES A CARNEGIE LIBRARY. Knoxville, Pa., Thinks It Can Build One Itself on Better Terms.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 21.-The borough of Knoxville, adjoining Pittaburg, has declined with thanks Andrew Carnegie's offer, made at the solicitation of citizens of the borough, to provide \$15,000 for a library building fund. Mr. Carnegie stipulated that the borough must appropriate \$3,000 annually for the maintenance of the library. The Knoxville authorities say this amount is equivalent to 10 per cent. interest on \$50,000. They prefer to issue thirty-year bonds for that amount and build a library, and for less than \$3,000 annually they can pay the interest on the bonds and maintain the library.

## RECALLS ONE OF FLOWER'S DAMNS. Vacancy in the Gettysburg-Chattanooga-Chick

amauga Commission. The death of Gen. Daniel Butterfield leaves vacancy in the New York State Gettysburg-Chattanooga - Chickamauga Battlefield Commission which Gov. Odell must fill. Of the original Gettysburg Commission appointed by Gov. Hill in 1886, only Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Major C. A. Richardson of Canandaigua are left. The Gettysburg Commission was consoli-dated with the Chattanooga-Chickamauga Commission several years ago. It now consists of Gens. Sickles, Anson G. McCook. Alexander S. Webb, Col. Lewis R. Stegman, Col. Clinton Beckworth and the Adjutant-General of the State.

Since the death of Edward M. Hoffman of Elmira several months ago, Lieut.-Col. (Brevet Brigadier-General) Frederick Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been acting Adjutant-General. THE SUN told a couple of weeks ago how Gen. Phisterer objected to the selection by Gov. Odeil of an Adiutant-General who might not be friendly to Gen. Phisterer, THE SUN also told how Gen. Phisterer opposed the candidacies of Anthine La Rose and Samuel Weich to be Adjutant-General on the ground that they were Democrats. It was also told how Gen. Phisterer insisted that the Military Department of the State of New York must be kept out of politics-all politics save Phisterer politics.

"The death of Gen. Butterfield," said a military authority yesterday, "and the vacancy it creates and the stand taken by Gen. Phisterer against La Rose and Welch because they are Democrats recalls to me the time when Gen. Phisterer objected to Gov. Flower's appointment of Gen. John A. Reynolds of Rochester in 1802 as a Chickanauga. Commissioner because with Col. Stegman the majority of the commission would be Republican. The Seventh Regiment was at the State Camp. Flower had had considerable trouble in obtaining these Commissioners. Stegman had been selected. Gen. Slocum had declined and had suggested the name of Clinton Beckwith. The late Adjutant-General Josiah Porter, like all good soldiers who never forget the arm of the service from which they derived their education, said to Gov. Flower:

"Governor, why not appoint Gen. John A. Reynolds of Rochester. He was chief of artillery to Slocum during the Chattanooga campaign and is a splendid business man and soldier."

"If you appoint Reynolds, Governor," interrupted Phisterer, you make the com-"The death of Gen. Butterfield," said a

and soldier.

If you appoint Reynolds, Governor, interrupted Phisterer, you make the commission Republican. He is a Republican; so is Stegman.

"Gov Flower roared, I don't give a damn for his politics. There isn't any politics in this commission. I will appoint these Republicans if they are all good men and saw active service.

Republicans if they are all good men and saw active service.

"It is to be heped that Gov. Odell will not consult the acting Adjutant-General in the matter of Gen. Butterfield's successor and will follow Gov. Flower's precedent and appoint a good man irrespective of politics so long as he saw service, for there is much lefteto be done by the commission.



Two don'ts:

"Don't tempt a tailor or a clothier to perjury by asking if a cheap serge suit will have the same appearance as a good one' -it hasn't and never will.

Good serges, \$16 to \$32. Don't have a hat-headachy head.

White duck slouch hats, straw top yacht caps, brown linen caps -all sorts of summery hats. During July and August stores close at 5:30 p. m. Saturdays 12 noon.

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# STABBING ON FERRYBOAT:

ONE MAN BLEEDING ON THE DECK AND THREE ITALIANS MOBBED. "Throw Them Overboard!" Was the First Cre

of the Crowd on the Robert Garrett -James Baum, the Injured Man, Will Die, It Is Thought-Says Taat Frank Rago Cut Him. James Baum, a young bookkeeper, of 31 Grand street, was badly stabbed last night on the ferry boat Robert Garrett while she was on her way up from St. George, Staten Island. on her 9:20 trip. Three Italians were arrested,

The police say that Baum identified Frank Rago of 33 White street as the man who had stabbed him. There was hardly an inch of room on the ocat. Baum sat alone on the lower deck aft. Near by a party of Italians were singing songs and making merry. Nobody on the boat seemed to mind them but Baum. He told them with an oath to stop. One of the

Italians refused. "This is a free country," he said, "and I can sing as much as I want. I am a citizen and you can't stop me from singing."

Baum cursed the Italians. They retorted and one of them called Baum a vile name, He jumped up and struck the Italian a heavy blow on the jaw. The Italian staggered backward and then lurched forward. His knees were almost on the floor when a knife gleamed and Baum, with a curse, cried; "He stabbed me." Then he fell to the deck. A stream of blood came from his body and when the crowd saw it they yelled; "Throw them overboard!" The crowd made a rust for the Italian, who had recovered himself and was on his feet. Two friends got in front of him. Deputy Sheriff Fred ven Deeskin, who is connected with the Sing Sing Prison, pushed through the crowd and took hold of the Italian. Others grabbed the Italian's two friends, and then a shout was raised again, "Throw them overboard " Policeman Cahalene, who lives on Staten

Policeman Cahalene, who lives on Staten Island, was on the boat. He went to Van Deeskin's assistance and threatened to shoot. Then the crowd held off. The disturbance continued and the pilot blew four blasts of his whistle, the signal that there was trouble aboard and the police were needed. The ferryboat was then off the Battery. Policeman Cahalene and the deputy/sherin assisted by others, carried the wounded man into the cabin. The three Italians were taken there, too.

When the boat arrived at the Battery a dozen purposen were lined along the narrow passa, way at the pier. They let the passengers I woush the gate one by one until the Italians were brought off. Then Baum was carried to the baggage room of the ferry house. The three Italians were taken thers, too, and it was then that Baum identified Frank Rago. Baum was taken to the Hudson street hospital. He will die, the doctors say, as he was almost disembowelled. The doctors think that the Italian twisted the knife around. The knife was not found. The colice think that it was thrown over-board.

BOAT CAPSIZED: ONE BOY DROWNED Four Companions Rescued - Swell From Steamer Overturned the Martha B.

Five small boys trying to navigate the atboat Martha B, which they hired at North Beach, were capsized in the Sound vesterday afternoon off Whitestone Point. The swell from the steamboat William M. Whitney overturned the boat, and one of the boys, William McGill of Metropolitan avonue, Middle Village, was drowned.

Dr. Silas C. Blaisdall of the Eastern District Hospital, Williamsburg, and his son John, were cruising on the Sound with their steam launch Ellie when they heard five quick blasts from the Whitney's whistle, calling their attention to the overturned salboat and the five boys struggline in the water. Dr. Blaisdall went ahead full speed to the rescue and his son jumped overboard and saved two of the boys. Two more were saved by Charles Smith and David Baessel, sailors from the receiving ship Vermont, which lay near by. The jackles were in a rowboat and both jumped overboard to nake the rescues. They tried to save the fifth boy, but failed to do so. swell from the steamboat William M. Whit-



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